The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. · BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1866. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,366.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2.00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscripton accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, *ten cents* per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

☞ All advertising due after first insertion.

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JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

☞ All letters should be addressd to

MEYERS & MENGEL,
Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.. will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, where a good Church is erected, and where a large School House shall be built. Farms, Land and Timber Leave, from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 6, 1866—1y

J. MCD. SHARPE. | E. F. KERR.

SHARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.

R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864.

E. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House,"

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

B. F. MEYERS. | J. W. DICKERSON.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office same as formerly occupied by Hon. W. P. Schell, two doors east of the GAZETTE office, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [may11,'66.

JOHN H. FILLER, *Attorney at Law*, Bedford, Pa. Office nearly opposite the Post Office. [apr.20,'66.—1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65-1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted. Tooth Powders and mouth Washes, excellent articles, always on hand.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Bedford and vicinity.

Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's.

aug.24,'66.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and* DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Reined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20, 1865-

D. R. ANDERSON,

Licensed Scrivener and Conveyancer, CENTREVILLE, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

will attend to the writing of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Articles of Agreement, and all business usually transacted by a Scrivener and Conveyancer. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

April 6, '66-tf

Hardware, &c.

GEO. BLYMYER. | JOHN F. BLYMYER.

GEORGE BLYMYER & SON having formed a partnership, on the 6th of March, 1866, in the

HARDWARE & HOUSE FURNISHING BUSINESS,

respectfully invite the public to their new rooms, three doors west of the old stand, where they will find an immense stock of the most splendid goods ever brought to Bedford county. These goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Persons desirous of purchasing BUILDING HARDWARE will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

WHITE LEAD.—We have on hand a large quantity of White Lead, which we have been fortunate to buy a little lower than the market rates. The particular brands to which we would invite attention, are the

Pure Buck Lead,
Liberty White Lead,
Snow Franklin White Lead,
Washington White Lead,
Washington Zinc White Lead,
New York White Lead.

ALSO:—*French Porcelain Finish;*
Demar Varnish;
Varnishes of all kinds.
Flaxseed Oil, (pure.)
Turpentine and Alcohol.

All kinds of IRON and NAILS.

No. 1 CRYSTAL ILLUMINATING COAL OIL,

LAMPS in profusion.

We would invite persons wanting Saddlery Hardware, to give us a call, as we have everything in the Saddlery line, such as Buckles, Rings, Hames and Webbing Leather of all kinds; also a variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings, Bindings, Pegs, etc.

Housekeepers will find at Blymyer & Son's store a great variety of household goods. Knives and Fork of the very best quality; Plated Table and Tea Spoons at all prices.

Give us a call and we can supply you with Barn Door Rollers, the latest improvements; Nova Scotia Grindstones, better than any in use; Shovels, Forks and Spades.

Grain and Grass Scythes and Snathes; Fishing Tackle; Brushes of all kinds; Demi-Johns; Patent Wheel Grease, Tar and Whale Oil, and an infinite variety of articles.

$20,000 WANTED—Would like to get it if our friends would let us have it. Less will do; but persons having unsettled accounts will close them up to the first of March, to enable us to close our old books. This should be done.

may4,'66. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

J. L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,
BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c., &c

The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care.

General assortment of popular Patent Medicines.

The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Colognes, Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor ice for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair Brushes, Port Monaies, &c.

Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment: Billet, Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelops, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap.

Coal Oil Lamp Hinge Burner, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns.

Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being light Fawn, Drab, Snuff and Dark Brown, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies.

Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar.

Rose Smoking Tobacco,
Michigan and Solace Fine Cut,
Natural Leaf, Twist and Big Plug,
Finest and purest French Confections,
PURE DOMESTIC WINES,
Consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry
FOR MEDICINAL USE.

☞ The attention of physicians is invited to the stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. [Feb 9, '66—tf

Notices, &c.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—a second hand PIANO. Inquire of

apr.13,'66.-tf. C. N. HICKOK.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the law lately passed for the Equalization of Bounties.

aug.17-tf. J. W. DICKERSON.

LAST NOTICE.—My old books must be squared by cash or note immediately. Those persons who may fail to settle their accounts, on or before August 15th, 1866, must blame *themselves*, if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, and now need money.

jul.13—tf. WM. HARTLEY.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undesigned, for the purpose of fishing, hunting gathering nuts, berries, &c., as the law will be strictly enforced against all thus offending.

B. R. ASHCOM,
MICH. LUTZ,
WM. GRISSINGER,
ADAM SCHAFFER.

jul.21-3m.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—100 acres of excellent limestone land, about 15 acres well timbered, the remainder under cultivation, lying a few miles north of Bedford, for sale on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to MEYERS & DICKERSON,

may18.-3ms. Bedford, Pa.

PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to us for advertising Administrators', Executors', Auditors' Notices, Orphans' Court sales and other sales of Real Estate, and for printing bills, &c., &c., will please call and settle for the same, as all such advertising and printing should be CASH. MEYERS & MENGEL.

Feb 16, '66—tf.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three limes, three baits, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65—tf

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

TINWARE OF ALL KINDS AT

B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

HARTLEY & METZGER Keep constantly on hand a large Stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST & CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring Roller Grain Drills, the best in the world.

jul.13,'66.

H. F. IRVINE, ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA., Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞ Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.

Oct 20, 1865.

SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS AT

B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES AT

B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S

The Bedford Gazette.

SPEECH OF HON. EDGAR COWAN,

At Latrobe, Sept. 11, 1866.

The following is that part of Senator Cowan's Latrobe speech, which gives his views of the proposed amendment to the Constitution:

SECTION FIRST.

The first section of the amendment is not, by many, considered very material, although it is easy to conceive of a case in which it might work great mischief by compelling the inhabitants of a State to suffer themselves to be overrun by a totally different race of people, which for their own safety they might wish to expel—as for instance, if the people of California should find it necessary to expel the Chinese. This provision would prevent them from doing so, as to all of that race born in the United States.

Again, a State might find it necessary to abridge the privileges and immunities of some of its people for the sake of equality, as has happened very often in history. Utah might wish to abolish Polygamy when she becomes a State; yet if that should be declared by Congress one of the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, her power over the subject would be gone and she could not regulate this domestic institution of hers at will, as is the admitted right of all the States as the Constitution now stands.

Lastly, it will be claimed, under this clause, that Congress will have the right to define and fix what are the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in that case they may include the right of suffrage among the *privileges*, and thus force negro suffrage throughout the Union by a mere majority—which would be fatal to the Republic.

SECTION SECOND.

This second section is a violation of the fundamental principles of the government of the United States, and calculated to change its character entirely. When the Constitution was formed, it was intended to confer upon the General Government only such powers as were necessary to enable it to govern in all matters of general interest to the whole, reserving those which the States might regulate for themselves by their separate action.

The right to make war and peace—establish post-offices—make uniform rules for naturalization and bankruptcy—regulate commerce with foreign nations, and between the States—and settle difficulties between States and the citizens of different States, being in their nature general, are instances of these powers. But the Constitution in no case gives the Federal Government any authority to interfere in State affairs, where the State itself could regulate them, without affecting any but its own people. Thus slavery was left with the States, because no matter what action the State took upon it, such action was not felt beyond its own people, or outside of its own boundaries, and so, too, of a thousand other things; especially, that of the right of suffrage which each State was left to regulate for itself, and which it could thus regulate without in any way affecting its sister States.

Now, if this amendment is adopted, the right of suffrage will be given over to the Federal Government—not directly, it is true—but indirectly and with the same effect as though it were. It declares that whenever any State denies to any of the male citizens of the United States, being 21 years of age, the right to vote, that then the power of that State, in the Union, should be diminished in proportion to the number of voters so excluded. That is, Pennsylvania has now 600,000 adult males over 21, and she has 24 members of Congress, or one for every 25,000. But if we suppose that she has 25,000 male negroes of the required age, and to whom they will not allow votes, then she will be obliged to accept one member of Congress less, or else change her constitution so as to allow the negroes to vote. That is the alternative presented to Pennsylvania. *Either let the negro vote, or else lose a member of Congress as the penalty*—that is all of it. But it goes much farther in the Southern States. They would all lose heavily—some, indeed, would have to give up one-half their members in the House of Representatives. But the worst part of it is, too, that the operation of this section is not only not equal in all the States, but is absolutely unjust to some, in order that others may profit by it. In all the Northern States which have few or no negroes, they run no risk, and cannot lose, but they gain in power just as the others are deprived of it. This is the secret of their anxiety for its success.

But if we maintain our old opinions, which have been held by all parties in all the States of the Union heretofore (and in no one of which is "manhood suffrage," pure and simple, allowed)—that the power to say who shall cast its ballots is the essence of State freedom, then this section becomes an insult to us. It says to all the people of all the States, "You have thought it "unsafe to give to all your male citizens "an equal right with you in Govern-"ment affairs—you thought it danger-"ous. Now, however, you must give "up that opinion and encounter that "danger. Why? In order that we "who admit all may have more pow-"er, and that you may have less, and "more danger." That is just what it comes to. Georgia and Mississippi say to us, that it would ruin them to let the negroes vote. New England says, "you need not let them vote; *we care nothing for that; but if you do not, let us have half your members of Congress.*"

And that is true. New England politicians care no more about negroes than Pennsylvanians do; but they know how to trade in him, and he constitutes to-day the great bulk of their political capital. In this very proposition they give him over wholly to the other States, if the latter will not count him in the basis of representation. "You may have the negroes, do with them as you please, but we want more members of Congress; or, what is the same thing, that you should have fewer." That is the language of this section of the amendment.

I have said that all this is a departure from the original intention of the founders of the Union, which, as far as possible, was to preserve the freedom of the States, and leave to their people the right to adjust their internal affairs in their own way. It was in that spirit, too, that the Constitution provides that the "United States shall guarantee to each State a Republican form of Government;" or, in other words, the "United States guarantees to each State the right to establish its own Government," and Mr. Madison says this was what he meant by the phrase, "Republican form of Government."

Now, if the people of a State have the right to form their own State Governments, it is not easy to see how they can do so, if some body outside the State can dictate to them who shall vote or who not vote. It were useless to say to them, you "shall elect your own State officers, but we must provide who shall cast the ballots." The people might well answer, "if you dictate the voters, the voters will elect officers so that you really dictate both." That is not freedom.

Each State, then, if free, has the right to say who shall vote, and if it has not the right, then the Union, instead of being a Union of States, becomes a Consolidated Government, and the whole power must eventually concentrate in the Federal centre at Washington.

Lastly, it is argued that this section is necessary to equalize the power of voters North and South, which is as contemptible a sophism as ever was hatched in the brain of a demagogue. The power of a voter, like that of an officer in any State, is precisely what the Constitution and laws of the State confer and, no more, and if one State chooses to limit the number of both, and thus increase the deposit of power in their hands, upon what rational ground can the people of other States complain? Power resides in the people, and Pennsylvania, having 2½ times as many people as Massachusetts, she has two and a half times as much power as Massachusetts. Now the Legislature of the latter State consists of 600 members, and that of Pennsylvania only of 133. Therefore, one of these 133 wields 10 times the power that one of the 600 does, and yet nobody ever heard Massachusetts complain of this. If she did she would be reckoned a fool, and laughed at for her pains, simply because it cannot affect her in any possible way, and Pennsylvania would have the same right to ask her to reduce her Legislature that she would to ask us to increase ours. So it is with voters, and to put the argument for the amendment on that ground is absurd, and only shows its weakness. No one State or number of States has a right to intermeddle with the elective franchise in other States, as it cannot affect them; but, if they were to interfere at all, one would think it more wise if they were to protest against negro suffrage than seek to enforce it. Surely no wise man can believe that the ballot box would be purer or safer if the negroes put votes in it, and especially the negroes of the South, just emerged from slavery. And yet this is gravely argued; but it is by the very same men who say that the condition of the Freedmen is such that they must be put under the control and guardianship of the Freedmen's Bureau, to make bargains for them and attend to their affairs generally. And these are the free and independent voters whose virtue and intelligence are relied upon to maintain and perpetuate our institutions!! Is it possible that human folly can go beyond this? I remember when it was the universal sentiment with us, that WE, the people of the United States, were the only people with whom a Republic like ours was possible. It had failed in England, in France, and indeed everywhere, but here we could maintain it. Now, it is proposed to put it at the mercy of the negroes—the wards of the Freedmen's Bureau!!!

I have said that the power of a State depended upon the number of its people, and not upon the number of its voters. How many men can it bring into the field to defend the country? How many heads has it upon whom taxes can be levied? What share of the public burdens can it bear? These are the true tests of the share it ought to have in the government of the Union; but this amendment ignores all these, and while it proposes to diminish the political power of some States, yet does not propose to diminish their political burdens in the same proportion. When a draft is ordered to fill up the ranks of our armies, the people will still remain the basis, and not the voters; so when direct and capitation taxes are levied, they will count the whole population, and not a part of it. Thus you see a Southern State will have to bear as many governmental burdens as she now does, and yet she may be deprived of half her governmental power, which changes the whole nature of our system. It may be said that this can all be avoided by giving the negroes suffrage. True, but that is just what the State thinks it cannot do without ruin. Why then should we, outside the State, seek to compel it to run any such risk, or encounter any such danger?

THIRD SECTION.

The next and third section is equally a violation of the whole spirit of our Constitution. According to it no man could be punished for any offence, no matter what—by the legislative department of the Government, because "bills of attainder" and "bills of pains and penalties" are forbidden in it. Nay it even goes farther, and declares that "no *ex post facto*" law shall be passed, so that no man could be made to suffer any penalty not prescribed by law as due to his offence before it was committed. This is the Constitution as it now stands, and in view of the barrier it presents, the Congress propose to override its principles and nullify its provisions by punishing all those in the South, who, after having at any previous time taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, *voluntarily* engaged in rebellion, by declaring them ineligible to any office under either the Federal or State Governments. In other words, this section is a "bill of pains and penalties," and an *ex post facto* law—both in one—which is intended to inflict a new punishment on all the principal men of the South for the part they took in the Rebellion, and that without providing any mode of trial or means of escape, except by a two-thirds vote of Congress removing the disability.

It is impossible for one not well acquainted with the result of measures similar to this in other countries, to estimate the probable amount of mischief it might do in this instance. To ostracise and proscribe the leading men of a population numbering millions, just at the time when we want to reconcile and unite them with us in the bonds of loyal citizenship, is surely one of the most rash and dangerous proceedings imaginable, and would, beyond any doubt, sow the seeds of another and much more formidable rebellion than the one we have just suppressed. Not only those under the ban would resent it, but all connected with them in any way, by blood or friendship, would become our implacable enemies, and seek the first opportunity for vengeance in our ever-shifting condition of parties. Can any one believe that in time, these men, bound together by the ties of a common indignity, would not form themselves into a party which would never tire or sleep until they had wiped away the stigma, and made those who inflicted it, repent that their desire for punishment had overcome their better judgment? Let history answer. It has been so always.

The question of punishing people who engage in a rebellion is not well understood in this country. We are apt to forget that our system of Government is double in its nature—that there are two powers our people are bound to obey; that is *Federal and State Governments*—each has its separate claim to our allegiance, and the claim of each within its sphere is equally valid. Now, suppose a conflict upon a question about which even lawyers have different opinions—how are laymen to decide? Are they to be punished because they mistake, and be hanged for treason in doing what they think they are right in doing? Every one answers: "No, of course," but how few reflect that this was just the dilemma in which the Southern man was placed in the spring of 1861. His State commanded him to secede—the United States commanded him to refuse. Which was he to obey? The law here comes in to relieve him and says "*obey the one who can protect you for the time being.*" Or, in other words, "obey the Government, which, in fact, has the power over you, and even if wrong, you shall not be deemed guilty of crime.' This, I think, was the law in all times, and with all nations—why not? Is it not reason?

Now, to apply this: In 1861 South Carolina called upon her people to secede. If they refused, they could only do so, relying on the United States for protection. Where was the United States at that time? Could they protect the citizens in his refusal or not? Let the fact answer.—They could not, or did not, for the only force they had was in Fort Sumter, and so far from being able to protect the people, it could not protect itself, and was obliged, afterwards, to surrender to the State. What, then, was the citizen to do? Was he expected to be stronger than the United States? Certainly not. He was expected to obey the Government over him, which has the power to enforce obedience. This is common sense—any thing else is folly.

The State then having power over him, he engaged in the rebellion. *Did he do it voluntarily?* is the question put by the amendment. I answer that is not the true question. *Could he help himself?* is far better. Well, suppose he thought he could not help it, and went in. Was that a crime? Clearly not, and no court would say so, *although to all appearance he went in voluntarily.* This amendment may punish him, and so far is unjust and lawful. Let us hear *him* first.

Let this amendment be adopted; then farewell to peace and Union. We have planted enemies in every neighborhood, village and hamlet all over the South. They are the leading men—they are persecuted into despair—they have nothing to hope for from a Government which refuses them a trial by law, or a chance for defence; but, on the other hand, at one fell stroke, the whole mass of them are forever shut out and secluded from all the honors and rewards of the country, covered with lasting disgrace and shame, and made, in this way ready to revolt against us on all occasions.

Suppose then we were engaged in a foreign war—which side would they take? Which side does the amendment invite them to take? Surely not ours, and then comes the penalty. They would be strength to our enemies, and weakness and danger to us, and perhaps lose us the one half of the Union.

Let us then pause, my countrymen, before we lend ourselves to such extreme folly. Let us be warned by the history of Ireland—of the Netherlands—of Poland—or Hungary—indeed of all countries where measures not the one hundredth part as severe as this, have been resorted to with such disastrous effects to the conquerors. An error of this kind would, sooner or later, be fatal to the destinies of the great Republic.

FOURTH SECTION

I now come to the last section, which declares the validity of the public debt shall not be questioned, and that the debt of the Rebellion shall not be assumed. Now, when we consider that the obligation to pay the national debt is the highest and most sacred known among men—that it reposes upon the honor and faith of the United States, we cannot fail to be struck with this provision. Why is it put here? Has any body except its authors ever dared to question the validity of this obligation? And is any bondholder fool enough to suppose that this amendment will add to its strength, or that it could not be repudiated just as well over the new, as the old Constitution? Surely all lawyers ought to know that much. What is there here to compel Congress to impose taxes, or to compel the people to pay them, more than at present exists? If they could violate the honor of the nation in one case, why not in the other? The truth is, that this amendment is the worst blow our credit has received since the war ended—*it admits a doubt of our integrity and honesty*, which is the scorn of every American gentleman, and is a low, vulgar piece of clap-trap to alarm misers and fools into the belief that their bonds are in danger, and is only worthy of a sharper who wants to buy them at a discount. It is about the same as though it had been provided, that before we resume specie payments, all the coin in the country should be scoured, and is equally ridiculous.

The next clause, that the rebel debt shall not be assumed, is fellow to the other, and alike significant of the folly and fraud of those who framed it. After hinting that there was danger that we would not pay what we were solemnly bound to pay, it is next very properly insinuated that there is danger that we may pay that which nobody in the world thinks we ought to pay, or have any right to pay. Is any man serious in supposing the American people would repudiate their own debt, and pay that of the Confederate States? If there is such an one, he is out of the pale of reason, and ought to be let alone.

Now, fellow-citizens, I have reviewed these proposed amendments to the Constitution, and which are paraded as the platform of the great Republican party of this country. I think I hazard nothing in saying that they never will be adopted and become a part of the Constitution of the United States. God forbid that that great, sublime and glorious instrument, which embodies in itself all that is good and wise of the world's political experience in the past, should ever be encumbered with such absurd and wicked conditions as these are, and which we should all repent of when too late.

We have made a great war—one of the most terrible the world has ever seen—to support and maintain the binding authority of our present Constitution. We have baptised it in the blood of half a million of our citizens on both sides, North and South, and now, when it has come out unscathed from that fiery ordeal, I am for standing on it as it is—first last and all the time. It secured us peace, progress and tranquility for three quarters of a century—not a difficulty or a drawback in all that time, save one, to mar our wonderful career. That one cause of dissension, "*African slavery*," is now abolished, and there is nothing really left to make one man differ from another, from one end to the other of the Union. That bond and bargain which held us so long with slavery, ought certainly to be good to hold us, now that slavery is numbered with the things that were.

I may also say to you, that these amendments are a mere contrivance on the part of politicians to deceive the country—that they are not received with favor by the earnest men of either party, whether radical or conservative. Charles Sumner is not more friendly to them to-day than I am, and that I know. He will not deny it.

Let me explain. I have great respect for an honest radical in this contest. I understand him, I know what he wants, and where to meet him. He frankly avows his policy, and however much I may think him mistaken, I cannot refrain from according to him the meed of honesty and manliness. He starts out with the idea that all men are *equal*, and that the negro is just as much entitled to his share in the government of the country as he is entitled to be paid for his day's labor after he has performed it. He believes the negro ought to have a vote, just as he ought to have a challenge to the jury who is to try him for his life. This is radical ground, and I say I respect it—I understand it; but you will perceive these Constitutional amendments don't cover that ground. Indeed, they abandon it, and trade it off for a consideration. They sell him to the white men in this respect, provided the latter will agree to yield up their political power in proportion as it is based on their negro population. How this would benefit the negro no one can explain; but anybody may see that it would not incline the people of the Southern States to treat him better than they now do. May they not look upon him as the cause of this new humiliation, and visit upon him that indignation which his half hearted friends really deserve? This is why true radicals oppose it, and stigmatize it as an abandonment of the negro to his fate, in order to deprive the Southern States of a few members of Congress.

Nor are the authors of it anxious for its success. With no love for the negro, they offer this as a sop to the abolitionists, and expect, by means of it, to keep them quiet till after the election. The heads of these men are cool enough besides, to know that there is not compensation enough in it to justify them in the risks they run in destroying the freedom of the States, and in consolidating power over them in the Federal Government. It is an invention that may be made to plague the inventors, and a petard that might hoist its own engineers. If twenty-seven states can deprive nine states of one-half their members of Congress by amending the Constitution, the same number of States might deprive New England of one-half her Senators; and this is made possible whenever the precedent is set, that an amendment can be made which is not only not in harmony with, but directly contrary to the original instrument itself. If you can change the basis of representation, pass bills of attainder and *ex post facto* laws, you can do any thing. Such changes are not *amendments* at all—they are really *violations* attempted under a cover of a power to amend, and if successful, the instrument becomes the sport of faction, loses all its efficacy, and is not worth the paper upon which it is written.

I think the proceedings of the late Convention at Philadelphia, called, by way of eminence, the Loyal Southern Union Convention, ought to open the eyes of the people as to the true nature of the issues involved in the next elections. Surely no such body has ever met in the world before, or one which exposed its nakedness more plainly than this. All the bedlams of the country seemed to be let loose in it. Ye Gods! if the spirits of Washington, Franklin, Madison, Adams, Hamilton and Jefferson were permitted to look in upon it, what they must have thought. To have seen a parcel of refuse babblers from the South, of no importance at any time, and less now, pleading for justice to the negro, for his right to suffrage, in order to give them a constituency, when it is notorious that nine out of every ten of these fellows were, a few years ago, the most violent of slavery propagandists. If they are representative men of the South, where were they before the war? What did they do to arrest its progress? Whoever heard of any of them until the rebellion spewed them out as the exponents of its rascality?—They were not trusted on its side, and they came over to ours, is their history; and now they openly confess that the only chance they have for fame or fortune, is in negro suffrage. They do not pretend that any white men confide in them, but they say the negroes will. *Quere de hoc* as the lawyers say, question as to this. I am afraid that the man who loses the confidence of his white fellow-citizens would soon lose that of the negroes. The latter can tell a gentleman as quickly as anybody, and you could no more cheat him with your Brownlows and Hamiltons than you could cheat the ladies of Paris, or those of Latrobe with them. Their cry, however, was "Negro suffrage," from first to last; but their Northern allies were obdurate, and the despairing wail of these philanthropic statesmen died away on their ears without reaching their hearts: They would make that an issue.

GIVING IT UP.—The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, a Republican organ, publishes an article in last Friday's issue, which indicates that the Republicans give up the contest in this State. They see that Gen. Geary has not a particle of chance of success. An apparent contest will probably be kept up, but the leaders know now, as well as they will after the votes shall have been counted, that they are beaten by an overwhelming majority.

THE Blacksmith earns his dollar a day by hard work. With this he supports himself, his wife and children. A Republican Congress does not think of voting money to support in idleness the Blacksmiths of the country as it does to vote millions of dollars to support lazy negroes! You are *white*, they are *black*.

WHERE HE STANDS.—Gen. Geary, the abolition disunion candidate for Governor of this State, was a delegate to the negro-rights convention which met in Pniladelphia on the 3d inst. He and the negro, Fred. Douglass, marched in the same procession.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....September 28, 1866.

Democratic and National Union Nominations.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,

J. McD. SHARPE, of Franklin co'y.

FOR SENATOR,

B. F. MEYERS, of Bedford county.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

HIRAM FINDLAY, of Somerset co.

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,

O. E. SHANNON, of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,

ROBT. STECKMAN, of Bloody Run.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

GEORGE W. GUMP, of Napier.

COMMISSIONER,

DAVID HOWSARE, of Southampton

POOR DIRECTOR,

MICHAEL DIEHL, of Colerain.

AUDITOR,

JOHN D. LUCAS, of Bloody Run.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, Oct. 9.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce Col. John H. Filler of Bedford county, as an independent candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the people on the second Tuesday of October next.

GRAND RALLY

OF

The People!

By the eternal! the Union must and shall be preserved!—JACKSON, 1832—JOHNSON, 1866.

Taxation without Representation is Tyranny!—DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

All who believe that this is a White Man's Government and that it ought to be administered by white men, all who are opposed to Negro Suffrage and Negro Equality, all who are opposed to the reckless expenditure of the people's money, by the legislation of Congress, all who fought for the preservation of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union, and who believe that by the suppression of the rebellion, the Union has been restored, "with the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired," all who are in favor of an economical administration of the Government and a reduction of the national expenses, all who are in favor of the Reconstruction Policy of President Johnson, and all who denounce the treasonable utterances of the Radicals, are earnestly requested to assemble in

MASS MEETING,

IN BEDFORD,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4th,

AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Delegations will be present from every township.

There will be a TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION in the evening.

HON. EDGAR COWAN,

MAJ. GEN. CUSTER,

HON. RICHARD VAUX,

and other distinguished speakers, have been invited and are expected to be present to address the meeting.

The BEDFORD DEMOCRATIC BRASS BAND will be in attendance and enliven the occasion with its choicest music.

Conservative men of Bedford County! Give one day to your Country's cause! Rally for the Union!

J. W. DICKERSON,

Ch'n Dem. Co. Committee.

Grant!

Soldiers of the Union! Read the rebuke which Gen. U. S. Grant gave the Radicals the other day at Cincinnati. You will find it in all the daily papers, including the Philadelphia *Press*. Here is what he said to the Radical Committee that wanted him to make a speech:

"Sir, I am no politician; the President of the United States is my Commander in Chief; I consider this demonstration in opposition to the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson. If you have any regard for me you will take your men away. I am greatly annoyed at this demonstration. I came here to enjoy this theatrical performance. I will be glad to see you *to-morrow when the President arrives.*"

WHY don't the Bedford *Inquirer* publish Beecher's letters? Both of them support the President's policy. Don't hide your light under a bushel.

FORWARD,

The Old Guard!

Last year the Democratic vote was not fully polled in any of the districts of this county. At least 300 Democratic voters remained at home. On the other hand the enemy polled their full vote. Our majority then was 136. Had a full Democratic vote been cast, it would have been 436. Now, there are changes enough in our favor to make our natural majority of 436 come up to 600. All that is wanting to do this is to *get out the Democratic vote.* Southampton, Cumberland Valley, Londonderry, Juniata, Napier, St. Clair, Bedford, Snake Spring, Colerain and Liberty, are all strong Democratic townships. They are, however, districts which are, with one exception, extensive in territory, and many of their voters reside at great distances from the polls. *These voters must be got to the election. Let every man of them be seen before the election, by some of the active men in the several townships and let arrangements be made to* BRING ALL OUT who cannot come themselves. LET WAGONS BE PREPARED TO TAKE THEM TO THE POLLS. The Democratic strong-holds must poll a full vote. The *Old Guard of Democracy* must lead the van in the charge upon the enemy's breast-works! Now, men of Southampton, of Cumberland Valley, of Londonderry, of Juniata, Napier, St. Clair, Bedford, Snake Spring, Colerain and Liberty! Give us a clean sweep! Give us such a turn-out as will make the earth tremble with the tread! And you, men of the close and minority districts, *there is work for you!* The Radical majority in your townships is sure to come down, *in every instance*, but you must not slacken your efforts on this account. See to it that you have every man at the polls. Attend to the wavering and doubtful. Bring out the aged and feeble. Don't wait till election-day, but perfect your arrangements at once. Let us work, work, work, from this day forward until the election, and we shall roll up the largest Democratic majority ever given in Bedford county.

WORKING MEN.

We speak to you not as a Democrat or republican, but as an honest, laboring, earnest self supporting and government maintaining man, and we speak in all candor and earnestness.

If you vote for radicalism this fall you vote for

A dissolution of the Union.

Another rebellion which will end in a general, terrible revolution.

Depriving restored states of their honor and rights.

To tax a people without giving them representation.

To educate one section to hate another.

You also vote—

To continue in power the most corrupt, dishonest, law hating leaders a party or country was ever cursed with, and

To pile up mountains of debts for your innocent children to pay.

If you vote for Democracy and a restoration of the Union you vote for

The equality of the States.

Taxation and representation to go together.

For a peaceful Union.

For the good of an entire country, rather than a small section of it.

For equal taxation.

For lessening your own taxes.

For protecting working men.

For peace, prosperity, the Union, the laws and Constitution and common justice.

It is for you to decide whether you will have peace or war; whether you will be freemen or slaves.

HUMBUG!

An unusual quantity of clap-trap will be visible in the Bedford *Inquirer* from this date until the election. All kinds *of canards* will be invented by it. All kinds of low and miserable appeals to its readers will be indulged in. The charges will be rung about as follows:

Traitors—Jeff Davis—Copperheads—Copper-Johnsons—J. Wilkes Booth—Clymer—Shannon—gun pointing North—Traitors—degraded President—colored soldiers—infamous traitors—Rebels back into power—Booth—Assassins—Copperheads—equal rights—colored persons better than Copperheads, &c.

Such will be the rigmarole, the old song over again. Who believes in such humbug as that?

Look out for Roorbacks!

The Bedford *Inquirer* will teem with electioneering cards, falsehoods, low appeals, tricks of all kinds, in its next two issues. We warn the people against these roorbacks. The enemy are desperate and will resort to any means to stay the tide that is about to overwhelm them.

For the Right.

FOR THE UNION—FOR THE COUNTRY.

DEMOCRATS!

Republicans!

Working Men!

It is for us to decide at the ballot box this fall between peace, the Right, the Union, the Country, or a bitter, bloody revolution. And before you vote, we beg of you as a brother would speak with a brother, to consider well what you will do.

We have had a terrible war. When the people forgot the Constitution and Democracy, trouble went abroad over our once happy country.

The war is over with; now we want the peace the war was promised to bring.

You are asked this fall to vote again for the radical, abolition measures which bigotry and bayonets forced on the country. Ask any man to name even one blessing that has been brought to the country by the forsaking of democratic principles. When democracy ruled we all had

Peace.

Plenty.

Prosperity.

Light taxes.

A united country.

Equal and light taxation.

The constitution was our guide.

The laws of our country were honored.

Peace and progress went hand in hand opening forests, beautifying plains, erecting cities, educating the people, protecting all alike, adding to our territory, and improving that which we had.

Then came Republicanism, abolitionism, radicalism, anarchy, desolation, devastation, confusion, disregard of laws, adventurism, oppression, unequal taxation, aristocratic protectionism, and nothing but evils innumerable.

Radicalism has not brought one blessing to the people or the country.

It has not added to the national domain.

It has not benefitted the black race, for that helpless people is to-day worse off than ever before.

It did not make the citizen more secure in person or property, for those who have misruled for the past few years endorsed mobs, and destroyed property simply for a difference of opinion.

Radicalism murdered innocent men in cold blood.

Sacked printing offices.

Killed editors.

Imprisoned the innocent.

Held men in bastiles for months and when hate was glutted, released the half-starved victims of oppression without specification or trial, and called this law, liberty and order.

Radicalism increased our taxes from thousands to millions.

It lessened our ability to pay, by ruining nearly half of the country.

It has toyed with our agonies, murdered our innocents, laughed at our sufferings, ignored our prayers, mocked at our entreaties, sneered at our petitions trampled on our liberties, joked in clownish glee over the bleeding shreds of a warning nation, protected the rich, piled debts and taxes on the poor, forsaken the wisdom of statesmen for the maudlin rantings of drunken lepers, and besotted and blasphemous men, and now seeks to continue its horrid feast of blood, on an unarmed and disbanded portion of our common family, not for good but for evil, and the personal benefit of a few villains, traitors, union haters and speculators who grow fat, treasonable and insolent at the expense of patriotism, labor and humanity.

The Rump Pyramid.

FOR WHITE SOLDIERS TO FIGURE OUT

Fifty dollars bounty for the two years white soldiers!

One hundred dollars bounty to the three-years white soldiers!!

Three hundred dollars bounty to negro soldiers!!!

Four thousand dollars extra pay to each Rump Congressman!!!!

The nigger gets from three to six times as much bounty as you do, while the destroyers of their country, the members of the illegal body calling itself a Congress, reward themselves with from forty to eighty times as much as they did *not* give you. The Rump first; niggers second; white veterans last. The Republican standard of valuation. How do you like it?

THE very men who used to say that Booth was an instrument in the hands of Providence to remove the benign and tender-hearted President and give us a stern and unrelenting ruler in his stead—those very men now declare that it was a pity that Abzeroth, the would-be assassin of Andrew Johnson, abandoned his purpose. Nay, they declare openly that Andrew Johnson ought to be hung. The Democracy don't train in any such assassin crowd, and they will allow no man to commit them to any such doctrine.

The Law of the Land.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT, ON THE RIGHT OF SO-CALLED DESERTERS TO VOTE!

Election Officers, Read!

The following is the opinion of the Supreme Court in regard to the right of so-called "deserters" to vote. It declares the Act of Congress void and of course the act of the Legislature based upon the void Act of Congress is also void. A MAN MUST FIRST BE TRIED, CONVICTED AND SENTENCED as a deserter before he can be deprived of his right to vote. So say the Supreme Court. Read for yourselves:

The act of 1806 provided for general courts martial, and made minute and careful regulations for their organization, for the conduct of their proceedings, and for the approval or disapproval of their sentences. Subsequent acts made some changes, but they have not restrained the jurisdiction or diminished the powers of such courts. It is to such a code of laws, forming a system devised for the punishment of desertion, that the twenty-first section of the act of March 3, 1865, was added. It refers plainly to pre existing laws. It has the single object of increasing the penalties, but it does not undertake to change or dispense with the machinery provided for punishing the crime. The common rules of construction demand that it be read as if it had been incorporated into former acts. And if it had been, if the act of 1806 and its supplements had prescribed that the penalty for desertion or failure to report within a designated time after notice or draft (which the act of 1865 declares desertion) should be punished, on conviction of the same, with forfeiture of citizenship and death, or in lieu of the latter, such other punishment as by the sentence of a court martial may be inflicted, would any one contend that any portion of this punishment could be inflicted without conviction and sentence? Assuredly not. And if not, so must the act of 1865 be construed now. it means that the forfeiture which it prescribes, like all other penalties for desertion, must be *adjudged* to the convicted person after trial by a court martial and sentence approved. For the conviction and sentence of such a court there can be no substitute. They alone establish the guilt of the accused and fasten upon him the legal consequences. Such, we think, is the true meaning of the act, a construction that cannot be denied to it without losing sight of all the previous legislation respecting the same subject matter, no part of which does this act profess to alter.

It may be added that this construction is not only required by the universally admitted rules of statutory interpretation, but it is in harmony with the personal rights secured by the Constitution, and which Congress must be presumed to have kept in view. It gives to the accused a trial before sworn judges, a right to challenge, an opportunity of defense, the privilege of hearing the witnesses against him, and of calling witnesses in his behalf. It preserves to him the common-law presumption of innocence until he has been adjudged guilty, according to the forms of law. It gives finality to a single trial. If tried by a court martial and acquitted, his innocence can never again be called in question, and he can be made to suffer no part of the penalties prescribed for guilt. On the other hand, if a record of conviction by a lawful court be not a prerequisite to suffering the penalty of the law, the act of Congress may work intolerable hardships. The accused will then be obliged to prove his innocence whenever the registry of the provost marshal is adduced against him. No decision of a board of election officers will protect him against the necessity of renewing his defense at every subsequent election, and each time with increased difficulty arising from the possible death or absence of witnesses. In many cases this may prove a gross wrong. It cannot be doubted that in some instances there were causes that prevented a return to service, or a report by persons registered as deserters by provost marshals, that would have been held justifying reasons by a court martial, or at least would have prevented an approval of the court's sentence. It is well known, also, that some who were registered deserters were, at the time, actually in the military service as volunteers, and honorably discharging their duties to the government. To hold that the act of Congress imposes upon such the necessity of proving their innocence, without any conviction of guilt, would be an unreasonable construction of the act, and would be attributing to the National Legislature an intention not warranted by the language and connection of the enactment.

It follows that the judgment of the Court below, upon the case stated, was right. *The plaintiff not having been convicted of desertion and failure to return to the service, or to report to a provost marshal, and not having been sentenced to the penalties and forfeiture of the law, was entitled to vote.*

Another Victory.

MONTANA ANSWERS MAINE.

The gallant Territory of Montana sends greeting to Pennsylvania. She gave the Democratic ticket 2,000 majority, on the 4th inst., as the following telegram will show:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The election in Montana Territory on the 4th inst., is reported to have resulted in a Democratic victory, by a majority of 2,000.

Clymer and the Union!

Now, honestly, is not the issue between Clymer and Geary just this: Shall the Union be restored, or shall the Southern States be kept out of the Union till they agree to the degrading condition of Negro Suffrage? No one will deny that this is the issue. How, then, can any Union man vote for Geary?

"To Think!"

Yes, just to think that Jonathan Boon Cessna is dictator of the Radical party of Bedford county—Jonathan, who addresses NEGRO MEETINGS and sits down at table along side of the "culled brudren." No wonder we hear of men leaving the ranks of that party almost daily.

Election Officers,

BEWARE!

Look Out For Prosecutions!

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have decided that no so-called *deserter* can be deprived of his right to vote by an election-board. A man must have been *tried and convicted of desertion, and a copy of his conviction must be laid before the election-board before he can be deprived of his vote.* Such is the decision of the Supreme Court and any Judge or Inspector of election, who will refuse any so-called "deserter" the right to vote, WILL BE PROSECUTED AND PUNISHED! A few days ago, an election-board was tried in Bellefonte, Centre county, for refusing a so-called "deserter" the right to vote. Judge Linn (a "Republican" Judge) presided at the trial. The "Republican" Judge and Inspector who rejected the complainants vote *were convicted*, whilst the Democratic Inspector, who protested against their action, was acquitted. The following account of this trial is from the Bellefonte *Watchman:*

CONVICTION OF AN ELECTION BOARD FOR REFUSING TO RECEIVE THE VOTE OF AN ALLEGED "DESERTER."—The trial of Josiah H. Brown, D. M. Betts and D. H. Yeager, Election Board of Snow Shoe township, for illegally refusing the vote of John Dayton, at the October election in 1865, resulted in the conviction of Brown and Betts and the acquittal of Yeager, the Court having instructed the jury that they could not convict the latter under the evidence.

The facts of the case, as given in evidence on the trial, are about as follows: John Dayton, a man of foreign birth, presented himself at the window at the October election in 1865, offering his ballot in one hand and his naturalization paper and a receipt for taxes in the other. He was challenged by one of the Board as a deserter, as he had been absent from the township during one of the drafts. They refused to allow him to vote unless he would take an oath that he had not left the township to avoid the draft. Mr. Dayton refused to do this and his vote was rejected, Mr. Yeager protesting against the action of the Board and being overruled by his companions. Mr. Orvis assisted the District Attorney in the prosecution and Mr. McIlhister conducted the defence. The jury were out but a short time when they returned with a verdict of guilty as to Brown and Betts and not guilty as to Yeager.

We hope the effect of this trial may be to prevent all such illegal attempts to deprive qualified voters of their rights in the future.

Hiester Clymer.

No purer patriot, no better man, lives in this Commonwealth than Hon. Hiester Clymer, our candidate for Governor. Look at his record as a public man! His enemies are unable to point to a single stain upon it, and they are even constrained to praise his honesty as a legislator and his purity as a statesman. But how is it with his opponent, Gen. Geary? Every body knows him to be a mere political adventurer, now acting with this party and then with that. He is as illiterate as he is venal, and should he be elected his own party will be ashamed of him in less than a month's time from his inauguration. Mr. Clymer's record on the railroad question, is correct and what every friend of improvement could desire. He is in favor of a free railroad law and opposed to all monopolies. On the other hand, Gen. Geary has always been in the market and will always be, for it is his character to sell himself to the highest bidder. These are plain words, but they are the truth! Choose ye, then, between these two men, and choose ye carefully and deliberately.

Heads Off!

R. G. Harper, Assessor for this district, and Edward Scull, Collector for the same, have been removed. Hon. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, has been appointed Assessor and Col. R. C. Swope, of Adams, Collector. We are in favor of the removal of all subordinates who will not attest their sincerity in supporting the President, by voting the Conservative ticket.

"No. 38!"

Do the "Republicans" of Bedford county approve of the course of their party leaders in associating with and making speeches to NEGROES? Do they endorse the course of J. B. Cessna, Chairman of their County Committee, in haranguing the crowd of darkies who afterward mobbed Nehemiah Fleegle? Where do they expect to land if they follow such leaders?

"How, Now, Southampton?"

Such is the question of the Bedford *Inquirer*. It may well ask, "How, now, Southampton?" There is a small screw loose in the Radical machine in Southampton. The honest yeomanry of that glorious old township can't see the darkey in the light in which Thad. Stevens and the *Inquirer* regard him. Southampton will give Clymer an overwhelming majority.

A big delegation—Jonathan B. Cessna, of Negro Pic Nic notoriety, a black-striped 'coon, a parcel of boys, and J. Cessna bringing up the rear—went to Bloody Run, on Saturday last.

A Word for Bedford County.

The only candidates for either branch of the State Legislature, who reside in Bedford county, are Col. J. H. Filler and B. F. Meyers. If Bedford county is to be represented by her own citizens at Harrisburg, these candidates must be elected. All the other nominees for Legislature reside outside of Bedford county. Are not our local interests worth taking into consideration in the election of a Senator and Representatives? Why, our people are languishing for the want of railroad facilities. With mineral wealth undeveloped that is exceeded scarcely any where in the State, with the most splendid sites for furnaces and iron-works unimproved, with all the natural resources to give labor and sustenance to thousands of an additional population, Bedford county is kept in the back-ground, simply because she is either misrepresented at Harrisburg, or not represented at all. How was it last winter? Why, even the Bedford *Inquirer* denounced the course of the men who represented us in the Legislature. But has the *Inquirer* seen to it, that safer men are now upon its ticket? No! Not a single pledge has it required from them! Not a single word does it now print upon the railroad question! It expects its party to *go it blind*, and trust the fate of Bedford county interests to men in Somerset and Fulton entirely unknown to our people. Will they do it?

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

Who Bids? Who Bids?

Francis Jordan, Esq., Chairman of the Radical State Committee, has written a letter to C. W. Ashcom, Esq., stating that Congress has passed no law discriminating against white soldiers and in favor of the blacks! But, mark you, he does not deny that Congress did pass a bill giving $300 bounty to the negroes. Not a bit of it! He knows that to be a fact susceptible of proof by the official records of Congress. But we will not allow Mr. Jordan to dumb-fungle even the most ignorant and credulous. *We now offer to bet $100 with any Radical who will dare to take it up, that Congress did pass a bill giving the negro soldiers $300 bounty!* If no other argument but this will get through some people's skulls, we are willing and ready to give them just as much of it as they want. Who bids?

The Great Soldiers' Convention!

A grand National Convention of Union Soldiers, assembled at Cleveland on the 17th inst. Gen. John E. Wool, the oldest General in the service, presided temporarily, and General Gordon Granger, permanently. An immense number of delegates were present. Gen. Slocum, Geary's old commander, Gen. Custer, Gen. McCook, and a long list of other distinguished officers took part in the Convention. The address and resolutions support the President and take strong Conservative and Democratic ground. The real soldiers of the country are Conservative; it is only the Banks and Butler school that are Radical.

MR. SHANNON'S RECORD.

The record that Mr. Shannon has made seems to give our Radical brethren much trouble, and the *Inquirer* makes public appeals to the rank and file to stick to Lingenfelter, in the vain hope that, by the button-holing process, enough Democratic votes can be seduced from Mr. Shannon to give his opponent a respectable vote in the county; for the Radicals know that he has not the least chance of election. In the long article of last week's *Inquirer*, concerning Mr. Shannon, there is only one sentence which we can endorse, that "socially, Shannon is a very clever fellow."

FRIGHTENED.

The enemy are terribly alarmed at the defections from their ranks. They are trying to conceal their fright by keeping up a bold front, by bragging and blowing, but all in vain. They know that they are doomed, and they cannot conceal their despondency.—Democrats, now is the time to charge the dispirited foe! Now is the time to secure their utter discomfiture! Forward, the Old Guard!

GOOD!

Our friend A. C. Mullin, Esq., has been appointed Collector of the seventeenth district. Alock is a clever fellow, although a "Republican," and we are glad to hear of his good fortune.

"IN THIS REPUBLIC THE SAME LAWS MUST AND SHALL APPLY TO EVERY MORTAL AMERICAN, IRISHMAN, AFRICAN, GERMAN OR TURK."—*Thad. Stevens* (See Bedford *Inquirer*).

"THE GREAT ISSUE TO BE MET AT THIS ELECTION IS THE QUESTION OF NEGRO RIGHTS."—*Thad. Stevens* (See Bedford *Inquirer*).

THE RADICAL REBELS!

The Old Secessionists and the Radicals in Co-partnership!

The "Richmond Examiner" on Politics!

The masses of the people, and nine out of every ten of the statesmen, of the South, have given up the idea that Secession is either Constitutional or practicable. But there is here and there a stiff-necked Secessionist who doesn't want the Union restored and who, therefore, strives to do all he can to keep up trouble between the people of the North and the South. In order to do this he plays into the hands of the Radicals by denouncing President Johnson and by declaring that Thad. Stevens' theory that *the Southern States are out of the Union* accords with and is practically an acknowledgment of the successful establishmet of the dogma of Secession. Men of this class are in entire harmony with the Radicals, for the reason that they know that if the Democrats get into power, *the Union will be restored.* The following from the Richmond *Examiner*, of a late date, shows the drift of the designs of this handful of conspirators. Let every Union man read this and say whether he can vote with a party that is hand in glove with men who talk in this style:

"The Northern Elections.

There is some anxiety manifested among our people in regard to the probable result of the coming elections in the Northern States. We confess our deep concern in the issue, but we differ from those who desire the success of the Conservative, or Democratic ticket. The Radicals *hold that the Southern States are out of the Union.* This was our view during the continuance of the war, nay, it was the opinion of every man, woman and child in the whole Confederacy. Let, therefore, the Radical party succeed and our interpretation of the Federal Constitution becomes the rule, and the theory upon which the North acted during the war, falls to the ground. Besides what thanks do we owe the Democrats of the North? During the war they fought in the Federal armies, nay, the most dangerous leaders of the Union party during our struggle for independence were Democrats. SEYMOUR, of New York, and PARKER, of New Jersey, both of them Democrats, LOST US THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, by rushing their State troops to the rescue of Gen. Meade. Then, there were McClellan, Meade, Grant, Slocum, Blair, Custer, Rosecranz and others, the very quintessence of Federal chivalry, helping to reduce us into subjection, and all of these are Democrats. Farragut and Porter, who did more to cripple us than all the armies put in the field against us, too are Democrats. Why, then, should we have any sympathy with the Northern Democracy? Rather, why should we not desire the success of their opponents? For our own part we hope and pray for the triumph of the Radicals. Their success will be an *acknowledgment on the part of the Northern people* THAT THE TEN SOUTHERN STATES ARE OUT OF THE UNION, and PRACTICALLY, OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOUTH. We hope especially that Geary may succeed in Pennsylvania, as he is in the hands of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, and hence his administration will proceed upon the theory THAT THE SOUTH IS OUT OF THE UNION AND THAT SECESSION IS AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT."

What think you of that, soldiers, who fought to restore the Union? Who is the choice of the "Rebels" now?

IN 1864, the home vote in this Senatorial and Representative district, stood as follows:

	Meyers & Findlay, Dem.	Ross & Armstrong, Rep.
Bedford,	670 maj.	
Fulton,	282 "	
Somerset,	—	774 maj.
	952	
	774	
Dem. maj.	178	

Hence, if the Democracy of the district can do as well now as they did two years ago, the election of their candidates for Senator and Representative is assured. Go to work, therefore, and victory will crown our efforts.

WHENEVER our opponents lose adherents, they resort to the trick of carrying about some emblem which may operate to recall old associations and thus attach their men more firmly to their ranks. For instance, a very small delegation went out of town, on Saturday last, with a 'coon, (some say a 'possum) tied on a little pine tree. But they can't make people believe that it is "that same old 'coon," for this one's stripes are a little too dark.

As evidence of the good faith of the Southern people, we note, with pleasure, the fact that the late Confederate Generals Forrest, Chalmers and others telegraphed to the Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland, that they were willing *to trust their fate in the hands of the Union soldiers of the country.*

HON. JOHN LATTA.—This gentleman has been stumping for the Democratic ticket in this county, and has done good service for the cause. Mr. Latta served three years in the State Senate, representing the Westmoreland district. He is a gentleman of fine abilities and destined to occupy a high place as a lawyer and statesman.

THE Bedford *Inquirer* makes a great ado about Vermont and Maine. Why, in the first-named the Democrats have gained 8,000 votes since last year and several representatives. But why doesn't it tell its readers about California and Idaho, and better still, of Montana?

"I SHALL NOT DENY, BUT ADMIT, THAT A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF THE REPUBLICAN CREED, IS THAT EVERY BEING POSSESSING AN IMMORTAL SOUL IS EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW."—*Thad. Stevens*, (See Bedford *Inquirer*).

REMEMBER Thad. Stevens said in his speech on Tuesday night of Court week, "THAT THE GREAT ISSUE TO BE MET AT THIS ELECTION IS THE QUESTION OF NEGRO RIGHTS."

REMEMBER that Thad. Stevens was invited here to speak by the leaders of his party in Bedford, and that those leaders endorse his sentiments.

REMEMBER that every Radical Congressman from Pennsylvania voted, last winter, to force Negro Suffrage upon the District of Columbia.

REMEMBER that the last Congress appropriated $7,000,000 to support the negroes of the South in idleness, and remember that we, of the North, are compelled to pay these seven millions.

REMEMBER that if the Southern States be restored to the Union, they will rebuild their waste cities, and people from the North will emigrate thither and make that section wealthy and thus transfer some of our own taxation to the people of the South.

REMEMBER, Bondholders, that so long as the Union is not restored, your bonds are insecure, for peace and reunion alone can pay our national debt.

REMEMBER, Farmers and Mechanics, that so long as the Freedmen's Bureau is maintained at an expense of 7 millions of dollars per year, you will be taxed in every thing you buy to help keep up that institution.

REMEMBER that J. B. Cessna and other Radicals dined with and addressed a secret league of negroes who afterwards mobbed a white man.

REMEMBER that the people of the South acknowledge themselves whipped and now desire to live with us in peace. Would you be so cowardly as to put your foot upon their necks?

HOW THE TICKETS ARE TO BE VOTED.

Read this Carefully.

The Legislature, last winter, passed a law which changes the manner of voting. All State officers voted for will be voted on one slip, labeled "State;" all county officers and members of Congress, Senators, and members of the Legislature voted for, will be voted on another slip, labeled "County;" and all Judges of Courts voted for, will be voted on still another slip, labeled "Judiciary;" which divides the ticket, at the present election into *three slips. All tickets should be ready cut, folded and tied, before election-day.* Let Democrats attend to this everywhere, and see that *all the ticket* is included in their ballot. The ticket will be printed as follows:

STATE.

Governor,
Hiester Clymer.

COUNTY.

Congress,
J. McDowell Sharpe.
Senator,
B. F. Meyers.
Assembly,
Hiram Findlay,
John H. Filler.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, Clerk of the Courts, &c.,
O. E. Shannon.
Sheriff,
Robert Steckman.
Commissioner,
David Howsare.
Poor Director,
Michael Diehl.
Auditor,
John D. Lucas.

JUDICIARY.

Associate Judge,
G. W. Gump.

The ticket must be cut apart at each of the wide spaces, with the words "State," "County," and "Judiciary" *folded out.*

GRAND RALLIES!

Day and Evening Mass Meetings!

Friday, Sept. 28, Schellsburg, for Napier, Juniata, Harrison, and parts of Bedford and St. Clair.

Saturday, Sept. 29, Centreville, for Londonderry, Cumberland Valley, and parts of Southampton and Colerain.

Monday, Oct. 1, 7 o'clock, P. M., Rainsburg.

Saturday, Oct. 6, 7 o'clock P. M., Cessna's Hotel, foot of Dry Ridge.

Monday, Oct. 8, 7 o'clock, P. M., at St. Clairsville.

Eminent speakers from abroad are invited and have promised to address these meetings.

The splendid and now thoroughly trained Bedford Democratic Brass Band will be present and enliven these occasions with music.

J. W. DICKERSON,
Chairman Dem. Co. Committee.

More Thunder.

The Hills & Valleys Reverberate.

The series of Democratic meetings was continued during the last week, with fine turn-outs at all of them, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The Democracy of Union township, held three meetings, one at Lewisville, one at Marietta, and one at T. C. Reighard's. At the first, Michael Shafer acted as President; Sam'l Beard, Joseph Claar, John H. Walter, John Boyer, Samuel Burket and Jacob G. Dively, as Vice Presidents; and Geo. J. Walter, Henry Claar, George W. Knipple and John M. Walter as Secretaries. Speeches were made by J. G. Fisher and B. F. Meyers. At the second, Jacob Corle acted as President; Castleton Ake, Andrew Pleacher, Henry Corle and John Claar, Vice Presidents; and W. B. Lambright and Jas. M. Sleek, Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by J. G. Fisher and B. F. Meyers. At the last, David Shafer presided, assisted by Thos. C. Reighard, Capt. M. Dively, David Boyer, Major Christopher Snyder, and Maj. M. Walter as Vice Presidents, and Jacob Shafer and Michael Wyant, as Secretaries. Speeches were made by J. G. Fisher, W. C. Shafer, E. F. Kerr and B. F. Meyers. All these meetings were well attended and marked with the greatest enthusiasm. Union township is good for a large Democratic gain just as sure as that the sun will rise on election day.

An impromptu meeting of the Democrats of Bedford borough, was held at the Court House, on Saturday evening last, at which speeches were made by Dr. J. Compher, Col. J. W. Tate and B. F. Meyers. The meeting was hastily called for the purpose of making arrangements for the Mass Meeting at Morgart's, nevertheless a large crowd was in attendance.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Democrats and Conservatives of Juniata township, was held at Buena Vista, on last Thursday evening. The meeting was organized by calling to the chair Daniel Diehl, assisted by Michael Hillegas, John Garber, Henry Keyser, sr., George W. Powell, sr., Henry Kinsey, Jacob H. Hillegas, Crouse C. Long, Jacob Mowry, Thomas Spicer, John Corley, jr., and Alvy Boylan, as Vice Presidents, and Charles Struckman, Wm. Bailey, John A. Cessna, Andrew Diehl and Jos. Cook, as Secretaries. Forcible and practical speeches were made by O. E. Shannon and John Palmer, Esqrs. The people of Juniata are fully aroused and will give a good report on the 9th of October.

A very large Democratic meeting was held at Millerstown, Napier township, on last Friday evening. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Wm. Crisman, President; John Wonders and Adam Miller, Vice Presidents; and John H. Scanlon and J. P. Mitchell, Secretaries. Addresses were made by O. E. Shannon and John Palmer, Esqrs. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout, and adjourned by cheers for Johnson, Clymer and the Union.

A meeting of Conservative Republicans and Democrats was held at J. M. Purcell's store, in Southampton township, on Friday evening last. Notwithstanding the rainy weather, the people of old Southampton turned out in their might. The meeting was called to order by electing Mr. Elisha Smith, sr., President; Joseph Barns, Peter Clingerman, Joseph P. Mors, Joseph Smith and John Cavender, Vice Presidents; and James N. Fisher and J. M. Purcell, Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by W. C. Schaffer, E. F. Kerr, Esqrs., and Mr. Daniel Fletcher, and adjourned with cheers for Johnson, Grant, Clymer and the Union.

Another meeting of the sturdy yeomanry of glorious old Southampton, was held at McElfish's Mill, on Saturday evening last, Elza McElfish, Esq., presided; Wm. Iams, Amos Collins, Wm. Adams, Esq., and Henry Smith, were chosen Vice Presidents; and Isaac Wilson, Bernard Nycum and Abraham Bennett, Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by W. C. Schaffer and E. F. Kerr, Esqrs. The Radical Disunion blackguards attempted to break up the meeting but failed. They were taught that the freemen of Southampton were not to be bullied by such villains, who are not as good as a decent negro. At a late hour the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Johnson, Clymer and the Union.

Several other meetings have been held, the proceedings of which have not been handed us.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—We beg to remind our readers of the opening of the Classical School, formerly Rev. John Lyons', under the charge of John T. Huggard, B. A., on Monday next. Mr. Huggard is now in town.

JUST received and opened at J. L. Lewis's Drug Store, a large stock of Drugs, Perfumery, Stationery, French Confections, Coal Oil, Mishler's Bitters, &c., &c.

THE Rev. A. Essick, pastor of the Lutheran Church, will preach his farewell sermon on Sabbath evening next.

DR. TOBIAS' VENITIAN HORSE LINIMENT.—Pint Bottles at One Dollar, for the cure of lameness, scratches, wind galls, sprains, bruises, splints, cuts, colic, slipping stifle, over heating; sore throat, nail in the foot, etc. It is warranted cheaper and better than any other article ever offered to the public. Thousands of animals have been cured of the colic and over heating by this Liniment; and hundreds that were crippled and lame have been restored to their former vigor.—It is used by all the first horsemen throughout the States. Orders are constantly received from the racing stables of England for fresh supplies of this invaluable article. *Over 2,500 testimonials have been received. Remember,* one dollar laid out in time may save the life of your horse. Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Courtlandt street, New York. aug.24-1m.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New-York.

Jan. 5, '66—1y.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—MOORE.—On the 12th inst., by Rev. A. R. Kremer, Mr. D. Porter Davis to Miss Sallie Moore, both of Hopewell township.

BROWN—HORTON.—On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. Elias Brown, of Broad Top City, to Miss Ann Maria Horton, of Yellow Creek, this county.

DIED.

REED—In this place, on Tuesday evening, the 25th inst., Schell W. Reed, aged 23 years, 1 month and 2 days.

GUMP.—On the 16th instant, Sophia Rebecca, daughter of George W. and Sophia Gump, in the 6th year of her age.

HOENSTINE.—On the 19th inst., in St. Clair township, Mr. Samuel Hoenstine, aged 27 years and 25 days.

New Advertisements.

GUNS AND LOCKS.—The undersigned respectfully tenders his services to the people of Bedford and vicinity, as a repairer of Guns and Locks. All work promptly attended to. L. DEFIBAUGH.

sep 28, '66—tf

THIS WAY.—The books of J. Henry Hutton having been placed in my hands for collection, persons having accounts standing on said books will please call forthwith and settle, otherwise suits will be brought.

sep 28-2t H. NICODEMUS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of Jacob Yount, late of Bedford township, dec'd.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them duly authenticated for settlement.

sep.28.—6t. JOHN YOUNT.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The subscriber, guardian of the minor child of Josiah Blackburn, dec'd, will sell on the premises, in St. Clair township, on Saturday, the 13th day of October next,

A LOT OF GROUND,

containing 3½ acres, adjoining lands of Uriah Blackburn, widow Griffith and Henry Shrader. The improvements are a 1½ storied plank dwelling house, and a two storied frame building used for a store house and tinner shop. Both houses are new and well built. The ground is nearly all cleared and in cultivation, and the location is a first rate one for a country store.

Terms: One-third of the purchase money to remain in the property for the use of the widow, one half of the balance in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year without interest. AZARIAH BLACKBURN,

sep 28—3t Guardian.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—Cumberland Valley, Centreville, Saturday, October 6.

East Providence, Householders, Saturday, Oct. 13
Colerain, Brick Church, Saturday, Oct. 20.
Bedford Borough and Bedford Township, Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 22 and 23.
Harrison, Buffalo Mills, Wednesday, Oct. 24.
Londonderry, Bridgeport, Thursday, Oct. 25.
Juniata, Buena Vista, Friday, Oct. 26.
Schellsburg and Napier, Schellsburg, Saturday, October 27.
Snake Spring, Hartley's, Monday, Oct. 29.
Monroe, Fletcher's, Tuesday, Oct. 30.
Bloody Run and West Providence, Bloody Run, Wednesday, Oct. 31.
Hopewell, Dasher's, Thursday, November 1.
Broad Top, Hopewell, Friday, November 2.
Liberty, Stonerstown, Saturday, Nov. 3.
Woodberry Middle, Woodberry, Monday, Nov 5
South Woodberry, Enterprise, Tuesday, Nov. 6
Union, Moses', Wednesday, Nov. 7.
St. Clair, Eight Square, Thursday, Nov. 8.

Examinations to begin at 9 o'clock. Applicants for examination must be present at that time.

sep.28 H. W. FISHER, Co. Sup't.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

A large and complete stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

just received and opened at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S, No. 1 Anderson's Row—bought just at the right time.

The following comprise a few of our goods:

DRY GOODS:

Calicoes, Delaines, Coburg Cloths, French Merinos, Alpacas, Flannels, Ginghams, all wool Delaines, all colors, large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

A large assortment of Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes Ladies' Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, all prices, and sizes to suit everybody.

CLOTHING:

A very large stock of Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests, all sizes, and prices to suit the times.

HATS AND CAPS:

A complete assortment of all kinds, sizes and prices.

GROCERIES, SPICES, &c.:

Coffee, Sugar, Lovering and other Syrups, Molasses, Tea, Rice, Tobacco, Spices, &c.

LEATHER:

A prime article Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Kip and Upper Leather and Linings.

COTTON CHAINS,
Single and Double, all numbers, cheap.
CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE,
Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

Call and see our stock of Goods and be convinced that No. 1 Anderson's Row, is the place to get bargains. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

sep.28,'66.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

Come one, come all,

and examine

THE EXCELLENT STOCK OF GOODS

AT LIPPEL'S

CLOTHING EMPORIUM AND FURNISHING

STORE.

A rare chance is offered to ALL to purchase good and seasonable goods, at the lowest prices, by calling at Lippel's.

If you would have a good suit of Ready-Made Clothing call at Lippel's.

If you would have good and cheap
Ladies' Dress Goods,
Calicoes,
Muslins,
&c., &c., &c.,
Call at Lippel's.

If you would have furnishing goods of all descriptions, notions, etc., call at Lippel's.

If you would have the best quality of Groceries, buy them at Lippel's.

Goods of all kinds, sold at the most reasonable prices, and country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods, at Lippel's.

sep.28,'66.

BOUNTY TO COLORED VOLUNTEERS.—The undersigned will promptly attend to the collection of the bounty allowed to colored volunteers under the Act of Congress, which appropriates $3.00 to all colored men who enlisted and served in the U. S. Army in the late war. All applications punctually attended to.

Address JAMES B. GILMORE,
sep.21.—3t.] Claim Agent, Washington, D. C.

Legal Notices.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

SECOND TUESDAY (9th) OF OCTOBER,

1866, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the Borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale borough to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the House of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey in Rainsburg in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Wm. Ream, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schelsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the school house near the residence of Joseph Griffith in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

At which time and place the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton, Franklin and Adams for the office of Member of Congress of the United States.

ONE PERSON in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Senator of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary, Register, Recorder and Clerk of the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Sheriff of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Associate Judge of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of said county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be elegible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or other of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided,* That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof; or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly, approved 12th day of March, 1864: AN ACT, Regulating the mode of voting at all elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, "judiciary." one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for, and be labelled, "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in seperate ballot-boxes.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs, in the several counties of this Commonwealth, to insert in their election proclamations, hereafter issued the first section of this act.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—the thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. G. CURTIN.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in the ninety-first of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN ALSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, August 31, 1866.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Frederick Miller, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement. WILLIAM DORRIER,

aug.24-6t. Adm'r

Boots, Shoes and Varieties.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BEDFORD!

THE REGULATOR

AND BEDFORD

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

IN ADVANCE OF ALL OTHERS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!

BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS!

CLOTHING, CASIMERES, HATS of all kinds laid in at prices to suit the times.

If you want a good Coat go to the Regulator.
If you want a good p'r Boots, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Vest, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good p'r Shoes, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good p'r Pants, go to the Regulator.
If you want a suit of Clothes, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Shirt, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Hat, go to the Regulator.
If you want a good Gaiter or Shoe go to the Reg'r.
If you want good Cassimere, go to the Regulator.
If you want a variety of Notions, go to the Reg'r.
If you want a fashionable Coat, go to the Regulator
If you want fashionable Pants & Vests go to the Regulator.
If you want a fashionable Suit, go to the Regulator.
If you want Queensware or Glassware, go to the Regulator.
If you want good Spices of any kind, go to the Regulator.
If you want good Flavoring Extracts, go to the Regulator.
If you want good Toilet Soap or Perfumery, go the Regulator.
If you want good Hosiery, Gloves, Neck-ties collars, &c., go to the Regulator.

If you want any thing in our line go to the Bedford Clothing Emporium and Boot, Shoe and Notion Regulator, No. 2, Anderson's Row.

Goods of all kinds ordered from the Eastern cities to accommodate customers.

H. F. IRVINE.
Sept. 7, 1866. R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE NOTICE.—1st. That we furnish for delivery, books equal in every respect to the sample copies or description given in prospectus. Subscribers will not be obliged to take the work unless it corresponds with the description in every particular.

2d. We instruct Agents to have but one price for our publications, under penalty of a refusal to supply their lists, and a canceling of their appointments.

3d. We sell our books exclusively by subscription, through our traveling Agents, and in no case through bookstores; therefore "booksellers" cannot obtain them.

4th. To avoid delaying the Agent, whose time is valuable, subscribers are requested to be prepared with the price of the book on its presentation by the Agent.

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Publishers.
sept.7-3t, 507 Minor Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—Notice is hereby given to all persons, without respect to persons, who shall wilfully trespass on the premises of the undersigned, in Bedford township, either by hunting, gathering nuts, cutting timber, or in any way whatever, will be dealt with according to the extreme penalty of the law.

sept.7-3t.* PHILIP LITTLE.

CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK OF STOVES, TINWARE, &c.
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with all kinds of TINWARE on the shortest notice, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

ANTI-DUST PARLOR STOVES—SPEAR'S PATENT, at
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

B. MC. BLYMYER & CO., Wholesale and Retail dealers in Stoves, Tinware, &c. No. 1, "Stone Row," Bedford, Pa.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—*Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!*—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. By sending 60 cents to Weeks & Potter, sole agents, 170 Washington street Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

jun8,'66.-1y.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, assuring them they will find

BARGAINS

in every department of our stock.

TERMS:

CASH PREFERRED.

By special agreement a credit of six months can be had.

INTEREST CHARGED

on all accounts after period named.

may1,'66. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SELLING OFF AT COST!!

P. A. REED,

Intending to relinquish the Mercantile business, in Bedford,

IS CLOSING OUT HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, &c.,

AT COST!

A rare chance to buy goods, of all kinds, cheap.

Call and see

jun1,'66.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS!

REMEMBER THE

NEW CHEAP STORE,

At St. Clairsville, Pa.

GOODS OF ALL KINDS SOLD AT SMALL PROFITS.

OPPENHEIMER

Has just received from the East, and offers for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES,

a large and varied assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

of every description and of the best quality;

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

a large assortment, to suit all classes:

NOTIONS,

in endless variety;

MUSLINS,

all kinds, very cheap;

CALICOES,

from the best manufactures.

Our stock of

DRY GOODS

is unsurpassed, and we ask all to give us a call, if they desire to get BARGAINS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

of every description, for sale at the LOWEST PRICES. We also make CLOTHING of all kinds TO ORDER, at short notice, and upon the most reasonable terms. We also keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of PIECE GOODS:—

CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
CLOTHS,
&c., &c.

and Men's and Boy's Furnishing Goods of all kinds.

We also have a fine assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
WILLOW-WARE,
&c., &c., &c.,

together with everything usually found in a well assorted store, all of which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES.

☞ Remember

OPPENHEIMER'S

New Cheap Store, St. Clairsville, Pa.

jul.27.—6m.

Fancy Stores.

MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,

ladies' and gents' hose, ladies' and gents' handkerchiefs and collars, fancy neck-ties, ruffling, dress buttons and trimming, machine silk and cotton, hair brushes, tooth brushes, clothes brushes, soaps, perfumery, enamel, skirt braid, embroidering braid, ladies' corsets and hoops, balmoral skirts, lace veils, tissue for veils, cloths for sacks, dress goods, poplins, lawns, ginghams, &c., &c.

Mantua-making and all kinds of Milliner work done in the *cheapest and best* manner.

may 11'65.

LETTER HEADS AND BILL HEADS, and ENVELOPES for business men, printed in the best style of the art, at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

ORDERS from a distance for any kind of JOB PRINTING promptly attended to. Send to THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE, Bedford, Pa.

BRITTANIA AND JAPANNED WARE, all kinds, at
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

MAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE

Real Estate Sales.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—200 acres, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, on the Juniata river and Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road. Well improved fine meadows, fruit and timber—a very desirable property, at the head of market—the property of Capt. Joseph S. Reed. Will be sold cheap—For price, &c., apply to JOHN P. REED,

aug.24-tf. Att'y, at Bedford.

FARM FOR SALE.—200 acres, one-half under cultivation, well improved. Fruit and Timber abundant. Situate in Napier township. For particulars, price, &c., apply to

JHON P. REED, Agt.

aug.27-6t. Bedford, Pa.

VALUABLE FARM AND MILL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, his farm and mill property, situate in Union township, Bedford county, Pa., near the town of Marietta, containing about 200 ACRES, about 150 acres of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance is well timbered. There are TWO ORCHARDS of choice fruit trees on this property. The improvements are a GRIST MILL in good running order, SAW MILL, FOUR DWELLING HOUSES, a frame BANK BARN and other outbuildings.

Terms of sale will be made reasonable. Any person desiring to purchase can see the property by calling on the subscriber, on the premises.

aug.3.-3m. ADOLPHUS AKE.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the following valuable bodies of land:

THREE CHOICE TRACTS OF LAND, containing 160 acres each, situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, in Champaign county, State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and one mile from Rental Station on said Railroad. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never-failing pond of water upon it. The city of Urbana contains about 4,000 inhabitants. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in Illinois.

ALSO—*One-fourth of a tract of land,* situated in Broad Top township, Bedford county, containing about 45 acres, with all the coal veins of Broad Top running through it.

ALSO—*Three Lots in the town of Coalmont,* Huntingdon county.

Jan 26, '66-tf F. C. REAMER.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.—One lot of ground in the centre of Bloody Run, fronting on Main street about sixty-five feet, one of the very best business locations in Bloody Run. Also, ten acres of wood land, adjacent to Bloody Run, lying on the Bedford Rail Road, containing first rate iron ore and having thereon a never-failing spring of water.

For particulars inquire at the store of Mrs. S. E. Mann, Bloody Run, or of Dr. Hickok, Bedford, Pa.

Dec 15, '65.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE, OF VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrators of the estate of John Smith, Esq., late of the borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, the Real Estate of said deceased, situated in the borough of Schellsburg aforesaid, on TUESDAY the 2d day of OCTOBER, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., consisting of LOT No. 13, fronting 60 feet on Pittsburg street and extending back 240 feet to an alley, adjoining an alley and lot of Samuel Corl on the West, having thereon erected a two-story Brick Mansion House, Brick Store House and Stable, Wash House, Carriage House, Wood House and Granery, a Well of good water, a Cistern and a fine variety of choice Fruit Trees on the premises. Also LOT No. 14, adjoining the above, and same dimensions, having thereon erected a large two-story Brick Blacksmith Shop, a Frame Office and Stable. The shop could very readily be remodeled into a dwelling. This is a very pleasant property, in good repair, and in a very pleasant village. TERMS, CASH. If desired time might be given for a part of the purchase money. All particulars can be had by calling on JNO. P. REED, Att'y, at Bedford, or the subscribers at Schellsburg.

J. PIPER SMITH,
SIMON E. HAMAKER,
sept.7-4t. Administrators.

EXTENSIVE PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned will sell at private sale, several adjoining and contiguous tracts of land, lying on the headwaters of Dunning's Creek, in St. Clair township, Bedford county, containing 765 acres, now divided into four tracts, three tracts thereof containing respectively 157, 163, and 183 acres and the other, being the Saw Mill tract, containing 262 acres. These tracts will be sold as they are or subdivided to suit purchasers.

The saw mill tract contains a FIRST CLASS SAW MILL, with a never-failing head of water, and is in the midst of a TIMBER REGION unsurpassed for the quality of timber. One other of the tracts contains an enviable site for a TANYARD, with all the advantages of water, and is alongside of Chestnut Ridge, where the resources for Bark are inexhaustible.

Two acres of the land is bottom, mostly covered by large sugar trees. 300 acres are cleared and in a

Clothing, etc.

HOME AGAIN!!!!!

BY THE BARD OF LIPPEL'S HALL.

Home again! Home again!
From a foreign shore;
And now I'll get some handsome clothes
From LIPPEL'S Clothing Store.

Far I have roamed the world around,
But none like their's can find;
To such as I could get abroad,
I had to be resigned.

But oh, it caused my heart to ache,
My countenance to fall,
To buy such clothes from others,
When I thought of LIPPEL'S Hall.

Oh, you are highly favored,
Who live on Juniata shore,
For you can always get your clothes
At LIPPEL'S Clothing Store.

And all who have to travel,
Will these my words recall;
For none make clothes as good and cheap
As those at LIPPEL'S Hall.

Where you can always find the largest stock of MEN and BOY'S CLOTHING, together with PIECE GOODS for Custom order. Also a lot of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.
jun15.'66.

This is a special invitation to the reader to call at the *BEDFORD CLOTHING* EMPORIUM, and examine our stock of *Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Piece Goods,* Prices to suit the buyers.
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.
apr.27.'66.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand ready-made clothing, such as coats, pants, vests, &c.; also a general assortment of cloths, cassimeres, and gents' furnishing goods of all kinds; also calicoes, muslins, &c., all of which *will be sold low for cash.* My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite *all* to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods.
may25,'66.

Hotels.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.
☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.
Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.
All are invited to give him a call.
ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.
April 15, '64.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public.—The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.
I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.
may25,'66.-tf.

UNION HOTEL,
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.
This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.
May 9, '62.

WEAVER HOTEL, *St. Clairsville, Pa.*—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has leased the hotel lately kept by Mr. S. Crissman, St Clairsville, Pa., where he will accommodate all who may favor him with their custom.
HENRY WEAVER.
jun8.-3m.

JACKSON HOTEL,
Railroad Street,
HUNTINGDON, Pa.
C. SNELL,
apr.13,'66. Proprietor.

MANHOOD; HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.—*Just published, a new edition of* DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity Impediments to Marriage, etc., also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits induced by self-Indulgence or Sexual extravagance.
The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.
Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelop, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box 4586.
Feb 16, '66—1y

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of J. B. Williams & Brother, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons owing accounts or notes to said firm will please call and settle immediately, as in a short time they will be placed in other hands for collection J. B. WILLIAMS.
S. D. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, March 15, '66.

The undersigned having taken the stand heretofore occupied by J. B. Williams & Brother, wishes to say to his friends that he feels grateful for past favors and begs a continuance of the same. But will give notice that he cannot sell goods on long credits, and persons buying must not leave their accounts stand over six months.
J. B. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, March 15, '66

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the *ERIE PUMP*— certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate
☞Persons in need of a GOOD PUMP, will do well to give me a call.
☞Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.
ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg
Aug. 1, '65—1y

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED ALL PERSONS
To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania.

MERCHANTS' SHOW BILLS, printed in superior style, and upon reasonable terms, at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office.

Medical.

$100 REWARD!

I will pay to any Doctor or member of the Medical Fraternity, the sum of $100 for any Compound that possesses more medicinal virtues and curative powers than Mishler's Herb Bitters.
B. MISHLER, Proprietor,
S. E. Corner of Centre Square,
may11.—1y. Lancaster, Pa.

$100 REWARD!

I will pay $100 Reward for the discovery of any medicinal preparation that can cure a greater variety of complaints than Mishler's Herb Bitters.
B. MISHLER, Proprietor,
S. E. Corner of Centre Square,
may11.—1y Lancaster, Pa.

500 DOLLARS REWARD!

I will pay $500 to the Proprietor of any Medicine that can show a greater number of genuine Certificates of cures effected by it near the place where it is made, than MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS—of Consumption, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bloody Flux, Diarrhœa, Typhoid, Remittent, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Cholera Morbus, Yellow Jaundice, Scrofula, Running or Sore Legs, Cancer, Abscess, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds, Cramp in the Stomach, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Tetter, Scald Head, Ophthemia, or falling away-sickness peculiar to children, Leucorrhœa, Falling of the Womb, all obstructions to the due course of nature in females, all venereal diseases, and all complaints arising from impure Blood or a weak and disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. Certificates of cures of the Yellow Fever in Mexico can also be furnished. *Remember* if it does not cure, the money will be refunded by the proprietor.
BENJAMIN MISHLER,
E. Corner of Centre Square,
Lancaster, Pa.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

The ingredients used in compounding Mishler's Herb Bitters are not kept secret by the Proprietor. Send for a circular and you will learn the medical properties of all the articles used in its preparation; also in the manner in which they operate on the system, and much other valuable information. If you are afflicted with disease send for one of Mishler's Herb Bitters Circulars, read it carefully, profit by the hints it contains, and you will be placed on the sure road of recovery.
may11.—1y.

MISHLER'S BITTERS
WILL
CURE ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN!

Diseases of the skin are numerous and, with but one or two exceptions, may all be traced to impurity of the blood. In many persons this impurity is born in the system; while others acquire it through improper treatment of scores of diseases. Under this head may be classed—

1st, Scrofula,—This disease is hereditary and is transmitted from generation to generation It is caused by a transgression of the laws of nature, both moral and physical; in other words, it is caused by *vice*. Acting as a latent poison, it reduces the vitality of the blood, and weakens the depurating organs, so that they fail to discharge or cast out the impurities that are continually generating in the system. A person physically pure acquires gonorhœa, or some other secret disease; he undergoes a course of mercury, the disease is dried up, and the patient pronounced well. Vain delusion. The complaint is not cured, its channel is only diverted. Instead of making its appearance outwardly, it acts on the internal organs, and scrofula, which is bequeathed from father to son, is the result. Many persons who are perfectly free from all immorality and vice are afflicted with scrofula. They are suffering for the sins of their fathers and laboring under the curse inscribed inscribed in the Book of Books. "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."
To cure this dreadful complaint it is necessary that the blood should be thoroughly purified, all the organs of the body brought into a healthy state of action, and the system braced up and strengthened by invigorating tonics. Look at the articles used in compounding Mishler's Bitters; see the array of purifying and invigorating medicaments, and say whether there is an article in the whole list of medicines that equals it. We here emphatically assert, without fear of contradiction, that *Mishler's Bitters will Cure all kinds of Scrofulous Diseases.*
It purifies the blood, it strengthens the internal organs and aids them to perform their natural functions, it is a stimulant and a tonic and it will cure Scrofula.
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